thousands of dead, during which cere-mony the Marine band played a sol-emn dirge, Rev. Edward Everett Halt, chaplain of the United States Senate, pronounced the invocation. The Presi-dent was then introduced by Gov. Pen-

Gov. Pennypacker's Address.

The battle of Gettysbury, mementous in its exhibition of military force and iremendous in its destruction of human life, had consequences which, in their effect upon the race, are limitless. The Nation as it exists today arose when Pickett falled to drive the Philadelphia brigade from the stone wall on Cemetery hill. A seer, sitting on the dread day upon the crests of Big Round Top, could have figured in the clouds of smoke rolling over the devil's den and the bloody angle the scenes soon to occur in Manila bay, at Santiago and San Juan hill, the beaming of a new light at Hawaii and in the far Philippines, the junction of the two mighty oceans and the near disappearance of English control of the commerce of the world.

ance of English control of the commerce of the world.

The Presidential office is so great a station among men that those who fill it are not to be regarded as personalities. Their individuality is lost in its immensity. They become the manifestations of certain impulses and stages of development of the national life. Jackgon represented its rough, uncouth and undisciplined strength. Lincoln looms up above all other Americans bearing the burden of woe and suffering which fate laid upon his broad shoulders in its time of stress and trial. Blessed be his name forevermore.

and trial. Blessed be his name forevermore.

No people can look forward to the fulfillment of such a destiny as events seem to outline for us, save one alert and ager with the enthusiasm and vigor of youth. No other President has so stood for that which, after all, types of our life—sweep of the winds over broad prairies, the snow-capped mountains and the rushing rivers, the sequoia trees, the exubrance of youth conscious of red blood, energy and power, painting our bow of promise—as does Theodore Roosevelt. He has hunted in our woods, he has entiched our literature, he has ridden in the face of the enemy, he has maintained our ideals. Upon this day, devoted to the memories of the heroic dead—in Pennsylvania as a Decoration day—the achievements of the prolific past and the promise of the teeming future confront each other. Today, for the first tme, Theodore Roosevelt treads the field made immortal by the sword of George Gordon Meade and hallowed by the prose dirge of Abraham Lincoln.

Spoke in Rainstorm.

Spoke in Rainstorm.

As President Roosevelt commenced to speak a downpour of rain began and ontinued throughout the time he addressed the great assemblage. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception, notwithstanding the rain, and the crowd of 10,000 people in the cemetery remained to hear the address despite the thorough

drenching they received.

Referring in the beginning of his speech to the allusion of Gov Pennypacker to the death of Senator Quay the President said: "Gov. Pennypacker alluded to the fact that today Pennsyl-vania mourns its senior Senator. The egiment which Senator Quay was strumental in raising took part in this battle of Gettysburg—the battle in which Gov. Pennypacker shared. Sen-ator Quay was not with it. He had gone with another regiment and it is appropriate to call attention at this time to the fact that when the term of service of that regiment expired, before Fredericksburg, Senator Quay declined to accept the discharge and continued as a volunteer with the army that fought at Fredericksburg, and won the medal of honor on that bloody day." The President then continued as foi-

lows:

The place where we now are has won a double distinction. Here was fought one of the great battles of all time, and here was spoken one of the few speeches which shall last through the ages. As long as this Republic endures or its history is known, so long shall the memory of the battle of Gettysburg likewise endure and be known; and as long as the English tongue is understood, so long shall Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech thrill the hearts of mankind.

The Civil war was a great war for righteousness; a war waged for the problest deals but waged also n thorougheous, practical fashlon. It was one of the few wars which mean, in their successful outcome, a lift toward better things for the nations of mankind. Some wars have meant the triumph of order over anorthy and licentiousness man wars have meant the triumph of order over anarchy and licentiousness mas-querading as liberty; some wars have meant the triumph of liberty over tyranny masquerading as order; but this victori-ous war of ours meant the triumph of loth liberty and order, the triumph of orous war of ours meant the triumph of joth liberty, the bestowal of civil rights upon the freed slaves, and at the same time the stern insistence on the supremacy of the national law throughout the length and breadth of the land. Morever, this was one of those rare contests in which it was to the immeasurable interest of the vanquished that they should lose, while at the same time the victors acquired the precious privilege of transmitting to those who came after them, as a heritage of honor forever, not only the memory of their own valiant deeds, but the memory of the deeds of those who, to less valiantly and with equal sincerity of purpose, fought against the stars in their courses. The war left to us all, as fellow-countrymen, as brothers, the right to rejoics that the Union has been restored in indestructible shape in a country where slavery no longer mocks the boast of freedom, and also the right to rejoice with exultant pride in the courage, the self-sacrifice, and the devotion, allke of the men who were the blue and the men who were the gray. men who wore the gray

Reverence for Nation's Past.

Reverence for Nation's Past.

He is but a poor American who, looking at this field, does not feel within himself a deeper reverence for the Nation's past and a higher purpose to make the Nation's future rise level to her past. Here fought the chosen sons of the North and the South, the East and the West. The armies which on, this field contended for the mastery were veteran armies, hardned by long campaigning and desperate righting into such instruments of war as no other nation then possessed. The severity of the fighting is attested by the proportionate loss—a loss unrivaled in any battle of similar size since the close of the Napoleonic struggles, a loss which in certain regiments was from three-fourths to four-fifths of the men engaged. Every spot on this field has its own associations of solderly duty nobly done, of suprems self-sacrifice freely rendered. The names of the chiefs who served in the two armies form a long honor roll; and the enlisted men were worthy, and even more worthy, of those who led them. Every acre of the spround has its own associations. We see where the fight thundered through and around the village of Gettysturg; where the artillery formed on the ridges; where the cavalry fought; where the hills were attacked and defended; and where, finally, the great charge surged up the slope only to break on the summit in the bloody spray of gallant failure.

Fought for Lasting Peace.

Fought for Lasting Peace.

emonies which were held in the rostrum in the cemetery.

After the Memorial day services of the G. A. R., had been concluded and the pupils of the public schools had strewn flowers over the graves of the thousands of dead, during which ceremony the Marine band played a solemn dirge, Rev. Edward Everett Halt, chaplain of the United States Senate, pronounced the invocation. The President was then introduced by Gov. Pennypacker, who said in part:

Gov. Pennypacker's Address.

The battle of Gettysbury, momentous in its exhibition of military force and iremendous in its destruction of human thought. It was essentially the view taken by Abraham Lincoin, and by all those who, when the Civil war broke out, realized that in a self-governing democracy those who desire to be considered in the consequences which, in their effice, had consequences which, in their effice, had consequences which, in their effice in the stone which reached the philadelphia brigade from the stone wall on Cemetery hill. A seer, sitting on the dread day upon the stone wall on Cemetery hill. A seer, sitting on the dread day upon the seer sitting on the d

Lessons Taught by War.

Lessons Taught by War.

The lessons they taught us are lessons as applicable in our everyday lives now as in the rare times of great stress. The men who made this field forever memorable did so because they combined the power of fealty to a lofty ideal with the power of showing that fealty in hard, practical, common-sense fushion. They stood for the life of effort, not the life of ease. They had that love of country, that love of justice, that love of their fellow-men, without which power and resourceful efficiency but make a man a danger to his fellows. Yet, in addition thereto, they likewise possessed the power an dthe efficiency for otherwise their high purpose would have been barren of result. They knew each how to act for himself, and yet each how to act with his fellows. They learned, as all the generation of the Civil war learned, that rare indeed is the chance to do anything worth doing by one sudden and vloiont effort. The men who believed that the Civil war would be ended in ninety days, the men who cried loudest "On to Richmond," if they had the right stuff in them speedily learned their error, and the war was actually won by those who settled themselves steadfastly down to fight for three years, or for as much longer as the war might lest, and who gradually grew to understand that the triumph would come, not by a single brilliant victory, but a hundred painful and ionger as the war hight leat, and who gradually grew to understand that the triumph would come, not by a single brilliant victory, but a hundred painful and tedious campaigns. In the East and the West the columns advanced and revoiled, swayed from side to side, and again advanced; along the coasts the black ships stood endlessly off and on before the hostile forts, generals and admirals emerged into the light, each to face his crowded hour of success or failure; the men in front fought; the men behind supplied and pushed forward those in front, and the final victory was due to the deeds of all who played their parts well and manfully, in the scores of battles, in the countless skirmishes, in march, in camp, or in reserve, as commissioned officers or in the ranks—wherever and whenever duty called them.

Must Keep Country Worthy.

Just so it must be for us in Civil life. We can make and keep this country worthy of the men who gave their lives to save it, only on condition that the average man among us on the whole does his duty bravely, loyally, and with common sense, in whatever position life allos to him Exacting as in time of war courage is the cardinal virtue of the soldier, so in time of peace honesty, using the word in its deepest and broadest significance, is the essential basic virtue, withso in time of peace honesty, using the word in its deepest and broadest significance, is the essential basic virtue, without which all else avails nothing. National greatness is of slow growth. It cannot be forced and yet be stable and enduring; for it is based fundamentally upon national character, and national character is stamped deep in a people by the lives of many generations. The men who went into the army had to submit to discipline, had to submit to restraint through the government of the leaders they had chosen, as the price of winning. So we, the people, can preserve our liberty and our greatness in time of peace only by ourselves exercising the virtues of honesty, of self-restraint, and of fair-dealing between man and man. In all the ages of the past men have seen countries lose their liberty, because their people could not restrain and order themselves, and therefore forfelted the right to what they were unable to use with wisdom.

Hold in Honor Forever.

Hold in Honor Forever.

It was because you men of the Civil war both knew how to use liberty temperately and how to defend it at need that we and our children and our children's children shall hold you in honor forever. Here, on Memorial day, on this great battlefield, we commemorate not only the chiefs who actually won this battle; not only Meade, and his lieutenants, Hancock and Reynolds and Howard and Sickles, an dithe many others whose names flame in our annals, but also the chiefs who made the Army of the Potomac what it was, and those who afterward led it in it was, and those who afterward led it in the campaigns which were crowned at Appomattox, and furthermore those who made and used its sister armies: McCleilan, with his extraordinary genius for organization: Rosecrans. Buell: Thomas, the unyleiding, the steadfast; and that great trio. Sherman, Sheridan, and last and greatest of all, Grant himself, the silent soldier whose hammer-like blows finally beat down even the prowess of the men who fought against him. Above all, we meet here to pay homage to the officers and enlisted men who served and fought and died, without having, as their chiefs had, the chance to write their names on the tablets of fame; to the men who were buried in long trenches on the field of battle, who died in cots marked only by numbers in the hospitals; who, if they lived, when the war was over, went back each to his task on the farm or in the town, to do his duty in peace as he had done it in war; to take up the threads of his working life where he had dropped them when the trumpets of the nation pealed to arms. Today, all over this land our people meet to pay reverent homage to the dead who died that the nation might live; and we pay homage also to their comrades who are still with us.

All Now One. it was, and those who afterward led it in the campaigns which were crowned at

All Now One.

All are at one now, the sons of those who were the blue and the sons of those who were the grey, and all can unite in paying respect to the memory of those of who fell, each of them giving his life for his duty as he saw it; and all should be at one in learning from the deaths of these men how to live usefully while the times call for the performance of the countless necessary duties of everyday life, and how to hold ourselves ready to die nobly should the nation ever again demand of her sons the ultimate proof of loyalty.

It was expected that Eugena F. Wessel

It was expected that Eugene F. Ware Commissioner of Pensions, would fol-low the President with an address, but as the rain continued to fall it was deemed advisable by Commissioner Ware not to speak Ware not to speak.

PRESIDENT AND PARTY RETURN TO CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, May 30 .- President Roosevelt and party returned to Washington from Gettysburg at 8:20 o'clock tonight. The run from the battlefield But the soldiers who won at Gettysburg, the soldiers who fought to a finish the civil war and thereby made their countrymen forever their debtors, have left its far more even than the memories of the war itself. They fought for four years in order that on this continent those who came after them, their children and their children, might enjoy a lasting peace. They took arms not to destroy, but to save iberty, not to oversitow, but to establish the supremacy of the law. The crisis which they faced was to determine whether or not this people was fit for self-government and therefore fit for liberty. Freedom is not a gift which can be enjoyed save by those who show themselves worthy of it. In this world no privilege can be permanently appropriated by men who have not the power and the will successfully to assume the responsibility in democratic government, President Hadley, of Yale to the capital was without incident of

and his family then were driven to the White House.

GRAVES IN ARLINGTON COVERED WITH BLOSSOMS

WASHINGTON, May 30,-With a dawn overshadowed with threatening clouds, Washington's patriotic citizens turned out today to participate in Memorial day exercises in the various national cemeteries.

disconding to the day was delivered by Gen. John C. Black, commander in the first tenth U. S. cavalry band played a dirge the graves were decorated. The oration of the day was delivered by Gen. John C. Black, commander in the first the chief of the Grand Army. At the Sol-diers' home, the exercises were equally elaborate.

MEMORIAL HIGH MASS CELEBRATED FOR HEROES

NEW YORK, May 30 .- A memorial high mass, celebrated according to the military ritual of the middle ages, has been said before 20,000 persons on the campus of the marine barracks in the New York navy yards, in memory of those who died in the Civil and Spanish-American wars. It was the second ceremony of the kind held since the

close of the Civil war.

At one end of the campus a large altar with gold-domed tabernacle, surmounted by a golden cross, stood in a court of honor formed by ten high white columns arranged in a semi-cirle. The columns were connected by trellised railing and were decorated with flowers.

On the left of the sanctuary marines from the navy yard were paraded, to-gether with a detachment of infantry from Fort Columbus, coast artillery from Fort Hamilton, sailors from numerous ships of war in the yard, namerous ships of war in the yard, national guardsmer, posts of veterans, Irish volunteers and Knights of Columbus, a total of 3000. The service was under direction of the Gloucester command, Spanish War Veterans. When the soldiers and sallors marched off the field the entire gathering joined in singing the national anthem.

FORMER SALT LAKER DROPS DEAD AT OGDEN

Special to The Tribune.

OGDEN, Utah., May 30 -T. R. Brewster dropped dead last night while sitting at the dinner table at the home of his son, Fred D. Brewster, 128 Tracy avenue. Heart failure was the cause He had been in his usual health during the day. The deceased was 87 old, and came to Ogden from Salt Lake eight years ago.

OLD CITIZEN OF LOGAN GOES TO HIS FINAL REST

LOGAN, May 30.-The remains of Peter Affleck, one of Logan's oldest and most respected citizens, were laid away in the Logan City cemetery yesterday, Mr. Affleck was in good health until last Thurswhen he was selzed with an apoplectic stroke, from which he died on the morning following. Mr. Affleck was 70 years old. He was a native of England years old. He was a native of England and had lived in Logan for many years. His wife preceded him to the great beyond a few weeks ago. He leaves a family of nine children, all of whom are grown. Services were held in the basement of the tabernacle yesterday, when impressive remarks were made by Bishops B. M. Lewis and Joseph E. Cardon, President Isaac Smith, Moses Thatcher and B. G. Thatcher, Elder Orson Smith offered the opening prayer and A. G. Baker pronounced the benediction.

Attorney J. D. Call of Brigham City is in the city talking up the Brigham City strawberry festival, which will be held there June 16, 17 and 18. From the way he was elbowing the politicians one might be led to think he was incidentally looking up his chances to secure the nomination for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket from the First district. The fight four years ago was between Call and Nebeker, the latter doing up the Box Elder aspirant. Call now thinks that at that time there was an understanding that Nebeker would support him four years hence, and he is evidently going to see that the Cache County Attorney delivers the goods.

Commercial and Business Men's colors Commercial and Business Men's colors are much in evidence today, and the committee is still at work preparing for the bail game June 1. From the general outlook, the town will be at its best, and the drummers will be so flattered at the great splurge made over them that every business man in Cache county will get his next order free.

FIVE MILLION PAID FOR TWO CRUISERS

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, May 30 .-Charles R. Flint of New York has deposited the value of the cruisers Fameralda and Chacabuco with the Bank-

ers Rothschild in Paris.

The report was current in Valparaiso
May 11 that Mr. Flint had arranged to pay the Chilean Government \$5,150,-000 for the two cruisers, but that the Congress would have to confirm the

Polite Act Costs Boy His Life

Lad Attempts to Catch Hat of Lady, Which Blew From Her Head, and Is Killed.

YEW YORK, May 30 .- An attempt to do a polite act cost Joseph Deleo his life. He was a lad of 15 returning on a street car from an amateur baseball game. A gust of wind biew off the hat of a lady passen-gen on the car. Deleo leaped from his seat and attempted to catch the hat. A car coming from the opposite direction struck his head and he fell back dead into the arms of his comrades.

Hair Specialists

For ladies and gentlemen. Miss Charlotte Lyngberg and Miss Carrie Lea-ker. Formerly with Dr. Nell C. Brown, now at 417 to 421 Constitution build-

BLOSSOMS **COVER GRAVES**

Memory of Brave Men Not Forgotten.

Flowers Strewn Upon Waters as Tribute to Soldier and Sailor Dead in Sea.

Mounds in Cemeteries Covered With Bloom, Parades in Cities and Orations Everywhere.

LL over the country Memorial day was observed in the usual manner. In Chicago, in spite of decidedly uncomfortweather, the ceremonies in which Chicago honored its dead heroes of the Civil war were carried out faithfully today. The morning hours were set apart for the decoration of graves by the posts of veterans, aided by their wives and daughters. This was followed by the annual parade. As a tribute to the sailors and soldlers who dled on the sea, the survivors of the posts of naval veterans marched to the edge of the lake at Grant park and, amid auspicious ceremonies, strewed flowers upon the water. In Oakwood, the resting spots of the Confederate soldiers who are buried in Chicago, were not neglected. With the old soldiers at all the cemeteries trudged, arm in arm, their wives and the widows of their former comrades, who are banded together in the Woman's Relief corps. The Sons and Daughters of Veterans accompanied their elders in their real memorial parades.

In New York.

A threatening sky overhead did not in any way interfere with the annual observance of Memorial day in this city today. The parade of the Grand Army of the Republic included the various Grand Army posts, the Old Guard, United States troops, the United States Marine corps, and the National Guard. The reviewing stand was at 89th street and Riverside Drive, where is located the Sailors' and Soldiers' monument, and representatives of the city, State and National Governments, reviewed the parade. The usual sports and picnics attracted crowds to nearby resorts, business in the city being abandoned for the day.

dowed for the day.

notable observation of the day was at the tomb of Gen. Grant. U. S. Grant, G. A. R., of Brooklyn had charge of the exercises. The United States gunboat Topeka was stationed in the Hudson river in honor of the occasion and as the veterans arrived at the tomb the ship fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Mrs. Algerson Sartoris, daughter of Gen. Grant, and Mrs. Cremer, his sister, visited the tomb just before the exercises and placed flowers in the crypt. They were then escorted to the grand stand and remained during the oration by "Corporal" James Tanner. Thousands of persons visited the tomb during the day. A number of floral pieces were received, among them one from President Roosevelt.

Secretary Taft in Topeka.

bration of Topeka, the Kansas capital was decorated in holiday attire and the streets crowded with people. The forenoon was devoted to decoration services. Secretary of War Taft arrived in the city at 1 o'clock. A parade was given in the afternoon. Secretary Taft, Gov. Bailey and his staff, two companies of regular troops, a battery of light artillery and various civic organizations composed the procession. At 3.30 Secretary Taft delivered a splendid address at the Auditorium to a packed address at the Auditorium to a packed house. In the evening Secretary Taft was the guest of Gov. Bailey at a military dinner at the executive mansion. Dubois Orator at Boise.

In Boise, Ida., the day was observed in the usual manner. It was made half in the usual manner. It was made half holiday by the business houses and there was a very large attendance at the exercises. The address was delivered by Senator Dubois. He spoke of his recollections of Lincoln, whom he knew, as a boy, his father having been a close friend of the martyred President. An interesting feature of his address was some comparative statistics, showing the rigantic proportions of our showing the gigantic proportions of our Civil war. Among other things he said there were more men slain than England had lost in battle in 800 years. Statue Unveiled in Detroit.

In Detroit, Mich., a feature of the Memorial day exercises was the un-Memorial day exercises was the unveiling of a statue of former Gov. Hazen S. Pingree in Grand Circus park. The G. A. R., the State militia, bodies of Spanish war veterans, and a detachof Spanish war veteralis, and a cetach-ment of United States regulars from Fort Wayne participated. The statue was unveiled by Miss Hazel Pingree, the Governor's daughter.

Flowers Strewn Upon Sea. In San Francisco the day was ob-served by the decoration of the graves of veterans at the Presidio and at the Odd Fellows' cemetery and by the strewing of flowers over the ocean out-

side the Golden Gate in tribute to those who died while fighting on the sea. Observed in Paris by Americans. Memorial day exercises were held at Picpus cemetery, Paris, France, where the tomb of LaFayette was decorated with flags and flowers. Embassador Porter, who presided, pronounced a culogy of the French-American hero, and Gen Barnes of LaFayette post, Grand Army of the Republic, Brooking delivered an address. The status lyn, delivered an address. The statue of Washington on the Place Des Estats Unis was handsomely decorated.

At McKinley's Tomb. Floral offerings from widely separated

Floral offerings from widely separated portions of the country were received by Mrs. McKinley in Canton, to be placed on the tomb of her husband. Among those who sent memorials were President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the President sending a large wreath of various white flowers, Mrs. Roosevelt a beautiful bouquet of American Beauty roses. Mrs. McKinley drove to Westlawn cemetery and placed on the casket three large bunches of flowers, one

carnations and smilax and the third of white Easter lilies. Many of the offer-ings were anonymous.

Remembered in Mexico.

In Mexico City the Grand Army pos decorated the graves of the American soldlers of the Mexican war, who are ouried in the United States Government cemetery there, and also other sol-diers graves. The post then marched to Chepultepec and placed wreathes on the monument to the young cadets who died defending the castle against American troops.

Japan Not Willing to Talk of Peace

Initiative Must Come From Other Side, and Then Brown Men May Listen.

T. LOUIS, May 30.-Kogoro Takshira, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Japanese Government to the United States, arrived in St. Louis to-

"The people of Japan, as well as its rulers, believe that we are fighting for the integrity and existence of our naion," said the Embassador in reply to question. "That belief is as firmly planted in the heart of the private soldier as in the highest official and it may be that alone that has done much for the success of our arms.
"Japan has grown in many ways, it

We have taken great pains in the last few decades to educate our people as far as possible, not in war alone, but in the arts of peace. This we believe is a fight for peace. War, however, seemed the only way to obtain

It was suggested that there had al-ready been representations of media-

tion by friendly powers and especially by this Government. "War," he said, "is like trying a case before the Supreme court. Japan and Russia are now in the midst of this contest. They are each trying to make out the best possible case possible, be-cause, after all, the final question must be left to the will of God. I have heard much talk about arbitration and medi-ation—in the newspapers. I have never heard anything of it officially, either the American Government or any other.

"I do not believe that Japan will at this time be willing to make overtures. As I have said, that this war is one for peace, Japan would no doubt welcome that outcome, but the initiative, I judge, would have to come from the other side. If Russia would agree to withdraw from Manchuria and would consent to the things that we asked before the outbreak of hostilities, Ja-pan would undoubtedly listen. But I do not think that anything of that kind is likely to occur just now."

Kuropatkin Is Fighting Two Enemies

One Is at Home, Other in Manchuria, and He Is Kept Pretty

ONDON, May 31.-The reports pub-

lished in Paris of discord in the interview between Gen. Kuropatkin and Viceroy Alexieff at Mukden and the southern movement of the Russian vanguard below have given rise to rumors that Gen-Kuropatkin has yielded to the wishes In honor of the semi-centennial cele-bration of Topeka, the Kansas capital was decorated in holiday attire and the papers here, however, the idea that

deal, he is also accused of failure, as Minister of War, to make the proper preparations for war. The Emperor is alleged to be so dissatisfied that he would dismiss both Alexieff and Kuropatkin were it not that he fears the effect on public opinion. The general impression among the highest classes is that the fall of Port Arthur ought to connote the end of the war and that if the Laganese should succeed in this the Japanese should succeed in this aim Russia's best interest would be to make peace, but nobody, the correspondent avers, possesses the moral courage to make such a suggestion to

the Emperor.

The correspondent also asserts that an agreement is drafted whereby Germany promises armed support to Russia if necessary, to prevent England and the United States from attempting to submit the far Eastern question to an submit the far Lastern question to an international congress, and declares that the recent relaxation of anti-Jewish laws by Russia is the outcome of the desire of the Minister of the Interior to conciliate American opinion.

Buried in Ruins of an Old Building

Four Persons Injured, One of Them Fatally, in New York City.

EW YORK, May 30.-Four persons were injured today, one of them probably fatally, by the partial collapse of an old-fashioned four-story brick building in East Eighth street, which was occupled by a saloon and two small firms of hat manufacturers. One wall crumbled away the entire height of the building. The collapse is supposed to have resulted from undermining the wall by an excava-tion of a large modern building. The in-jured persons were employees of the hat

DENVER AND RETURN, \$20,

Via D. & R. G., May 20-21. Five days' transit limit in each direc-tion. Final limit June 15. See any Rio

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Pe-ru-na in the House for Catarrhal Diseases.



MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

Under date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter: "My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past 25

"Her case had baffled the skill of ome of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing.
"She also was passing through that

most critical period in the life of a woman-change of life. In June, 1895, wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin. which he at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies.

"About the same time I wrote about my own case of catarrh, which had been of 25 years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me.

"Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. tarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies."

JOHN O. ATKINSON.

rience with Peruna:
"I will ever continue to speak

In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Markinson says, after five years' exp

good word for Peruna. In my rounds as a traveling man I am a walking advertisement for Peruna and have induced many people during the past year to use Peruna with the most satisfactory results. I am still cured of

JOHN O. ATKINSON, Independence, Mo.

When old age comes on, catarrhal diseases come also. Systematic catarrh is almost universal in old people. This explains why Peruna has become

so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safeguard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that meets these ases exactly.
Such cases cannot be treated locally

nothing but an effective systemic rem-edy could cure them. This is exactly what Peruna is. If you do not receive prompt and sat-isfactory results from the use of Peru-

na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giv-ing a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable

advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Co

MOVE TO CLOSE IN RUSSIANS

Another Army Division Leaves Japan.

Fifteen Thousand Soldiers in Expedition, Whose Destination Is Unknown.

It Is Conjectured, However, That It Is to Cut Off Raiders Threatening Kuroki.

ASHINGTON, May 30,-Advices received here report the departure from Japan of another army division. While its destination is not stated, it is conjectured that these troops are about to close in the Russians' rear in northeast Korea, cutting off the raiding parties who have threatened Gen. Kuroki's communication. There are no less than 15,000 soldiers in the expedition.

The reported offer of Japan to China to surrender to her so much of Manchurla as already has been taken by the Japanese troops is viewed here with interest, because of the possibility, if the offer is accepted by China, that Russia will hold that the Celestial Empire has thereby violated her pledged neutrality, thus affording ground for an attack upon certain parts of Mongolia that would be of great strategic value

Although the State department has consistently insisted upon recognizing the sovereignty of China over Manchuria, as evidenced by the appointment of Consuls under Peking exequateurs to the province, it also has agreed to admit the existence of a field of war in that section, which was under Russian control at the outbreak of hostili-

The alternative said to be presented by Japan of an administration of the captured territory by an international commission is not likely to meet with much favor in Washington, as the ex-perience of the Government in the Boxer uprising and the subsequent dif-ficulties in getting clear of the obliga-tions incurred in conjunction with Eu-ropean nations have not encouraged further concurrent movements of that

Blaze in a Colliery.

NANAIMO, B. C., May 30.—Property of the Western Fuel company valued at \$60,000 was totally destroyed by fire last night in a conflagration that started at the shafthouse of pit No. 1. All the mon in the coal mine were saved, but the sur-face buildings were a total loss. The in-surance is held in a San Francisco firm and its exact amount is not known here.

Painters Object to Color Scheme

Refused to Put Yellow Trimming on a House When Ordered by

YEW YORK, May 30 .- Painters employed by a Paterson, N. J., contractor to decorate the exterior of a wealthy silk manufacturer's se at Aetnia have struck because the color scheme chosen by the owner

of the house did not suit them.

The silk manufacturer ordered the building dressed in white with green shutters. When this paint had been laid on he told the men to make the trimmings a bright yellow. They remonstrated but to no avail. The men monstrated, but to no avail. The men asserted that such a combination would ruin their employer's business and declared a strike. It is said the union will

Injured in an Explosion.

REDDING, Cal., May 30.—Furnace No. 1 of the Mountain Copper company's works at Keswick exploded today, seriously injuring five men, two of whom, E. Blair and F. Hawkins, will die. The other three were terribly mangled. The furnace was totally wrecked, the loss being about \$900.



Do you remember the little things that gave us so much pleasure when we were gave us so much pleasure when we were young? With what zest did we sit down to the table after our play was over and eat the mush and milk our mother put before us. But as we get elder it takes more to give us pleasure. Mush and milk no longer tastes good to us, and our digestion may be impaired. The best advice we can give to such a person is to tone up the stomach with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is nature's most valuable and health-giving is nature's most valuable and health-giving agent—made without the use of alcohol. It contains roots, herbs and barks, and is the contains roots, herbs and barks, and is the concentration of nature's vitality as found in the fields and woods. This remedy has a history which speaks well for it because it was given to the public by Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., nearly forty years ago, and has since been sold by druggists in ever increasing quantities. Some medicines, tonics or compounds, enjoy a large sale for a few years, then disappear from the public attention, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved such a reliable blood remedy and tonic that it often enjoys the confidence of several generations in a family, and its increased sales year by year coming from the recommendations of those who have tried it, prove its lasting merit, so that every it, prove its lasting merit, so that every bottle bears the stamp of public approval. Every other blood-maker and tonic for the stomach that we know of contains alcohol, but Dr. Pierce guarantees that no alcohol is contained in his "Medical Discovery."